The Orphan Scholar. We took occasion a few weeks ago to re fer to the very magnanimous offer of Gen eral B. E. Colston, Superintendent of the North Carolina Military and Polytechnic Academy at Hillsboro', to educate free of charge a number of deserving orphans, upon the sole condition of their teaching certain period in this State after graduation. The only expense of such scholars will be their board and clothing. We thought this would afford our citizens an opportunity of showing their gratitude at least to one of our noble heroes who went forth at the call of his State and gave up his life in its defence. There certainly must be some lad, the needy orphan of a Confederate soldier, in our midst, who would be glad to have this opportunity of receiving a liberal education, and would prove an honor, not only to his noble father, but to those upon whose liberality he will be dependent.

In reply to our call, we received the assurance of at least one-sixth the required disposed to discard the subject with one at tempt, and we bring it again to the attention of our people in hopes of more success. Believing that we could make more efforts, if there was a deserving person as an applicant for the position, we respect- accomplished by concert of action. In county, who may know the name or names character and ambition, to send them to us, and we promise to make a determined effort to raise the proper yearly sum to secure the scholarship.

this article casually and throw it one side without another thought. Let us unite to the war, but which common objects and and throw together our mites, and thus give | common suffering had moulded into brothone joy to some widow's heart; give nour- erly sympathy and support during the years ishment to some poor youth's noble ambi- of strife and bloodshed, for the purpose of tion to become a useful citizen. Our school strengthening his own. He was moved to fund is too meagre to sustain our system this course not from any special love for length and breadth of North Carolina there | South by endeavoring to alienate her pecare few or no free schools for whites. The ple and leave them to the mercy of the capacity for insult and outrage. children of our poorer people are growing Radicals. His want of affection for the up in ignorance, many of whom, had they noble men who composed that party in the the protection and assistance of fathers, South, if there was any doubt previously, would be receiving the advantages of an was made evident upon his return to his this excellent Magazine, published at the education. Those fathers fill unknown seat in the Senate, when he offered an Baltimore Female College, and whose Butler fills a dismal void in this painful graves in the swamps of our Eastern coun- amendment to the reconstruction bill to re- pages are supplied with beautiful produc- history by the convenient phrase, "There ties, or their bones are bleaching upon the move all officials now in office in the South, tions from the pen of the young lady pu- had been some unavoidable delay in it, conhill-sides of Virginia. They died for us, and and giving the appointment of their succes- pils of the Institution. The most striking sequent on the operations of the army.' it is a solemn and moral duty we owe to sors to the District Commanders ; and this feature in this number is an article on one their children to do all we can for their after his solemn promises to the Southern of whom we have a just right to be proud offer of the rebels was promptly accepted, General Colston is too liberal to be re- and when he knew that nine-tenths of the Southern Authoress. A fine steel engrav- prisoners in addition to the alleged seven fused, and we cannot, as a grateful people, present office-holders of position in the ing of Miss Evans is prefixed to this artirestore to their homes; and who is the neglect to take advantage of it. We are South were fermerly Whigs. In this State cle, which alone renders this number of the judge of "delay consequent on the operasatisfied that there will be no refusal. Let all the executive and judicial officers, the Magazine especially valuable. We have tions of the army?" Who knows it was the friends of such youths as are in this Speakers of the two Houses, every member not examined all the articles contained in unavoidable? Who knows it was in consecondition hand in their names to us. We believe if we can lay the claims of the most and one of the two Senators, were, previous that we feel assured that deserving before our people that the neces- to the war, members of the Whig party, as all who may read, will delight in their "army necessity?" The answer is, this sary funds will be subscribed at once. We are ninety-nine one-hundredths of the ap- beautiful originality and purity of thought exploded and inglorious muddler in warhope this will not be neglected.

Colonel Cantwell's Address. We have received a copy of "The Life and Character of Franklin," an address delivered before the Franklin Literary Scciety of the Oxford Classical School, by Col. Edward Cantwell.

The whole address bears evidence of the author's ability as a scholar. His style is very clear, coneise and logical; his argucomprehended. He makes a rapid review of the life of Franklin, most especially in its political connection. Just here, we think the orator has strayed from his subject and substituted politics for his former theme. While we readily admit his premises and conclusions as to the right of secession, both as held by the framers of the Constitution, and as one of the inherent rights of States, yet it is now unfortunately too late to argue a point already decided by so potent an arbiter as the sword.

The "Solid Men of Boston," to whom the address refers so often, have imparted but few of their solid traits to their decendants. The solidity of "the Hub" consists in our day of a rabid fanaticism, and an attempt to make great strides in civilization, both civil and political. To accomplish the latter, they seem to disregard the acts and opinions of their ancestors, as exploded theories, and contemn them as drawbacks to what they would style an age of it the ranks of Radicals because they were

We are afraid that the point which the speaker wishes to establish is hardly tenable in the case of Franklin. Our author some of their most implacable political enecompares society to the mind, and as the "percipient soul" never irrevocably loses the impressions made on it, so society preserves for future use the contributions of its members, be they good or evil.

Franklin's example of a pure, useful life, devoted to his country and his fellowbeings, has but few followers. And here the contribution is almost lost, just when, if ever, it was needed. His earnest, painful and vet successful efforts to rise to distinction, should act as a chart for the young men of the South at this trying crisis. We hope the speaker infused into his young hearers some resolution of emulation, some ambition for distinction, some hopes of so living and acting, as to benefit their country and lift the veil of woe that shrouds her, and that among the older and more thoughtful, his arguments for the sovereignty of

States convinced all skeptics of their error. We hope the merit of the address will be the measure of its influence, and wish that time and space allowed us to give it the notice it deserves. We wish Col. Cantwell much success in his new field of labor as a Professor and Lecturer, assured, as we are, that he does justice to the chair which he

Mr. Robinson's Speech.

We are under obligations to Hon. W. E. On our first page we give an extract from a These examples might also be multiplied speech delivered by Mr. R. on the 12th. to any extent, but these suffice to illustrate We regret our space precludes the possi-bility of our publishing the speech in full. The same

Agricultural Fair\_Border Counties of Virginia and North Carolina.

A large number of the most prominent and influential citizens of Danville, repre senting all the avocations of life, have uni ted in an address to "the people of the border counties of Virginia and North Carolina," inviting and urging them to hold county meetings and appoint delegates to assemble at Danville, on the 27th of July, for the purpose of forming a "Border Agricultural Society," to be composed of the citizens of both States. This address very truly states that the intimate business connection of Danville with the border counies of Virginia and North Carolina is such as would make their union in such an enterprise not only natural, but in the highest degree advantageous to all concern-The address makes the following

"We suggest, therefore, that on the first day of the terms of your respective July Courts, or at such other time as you may deem more expedient you take the proper steps to carry out this propu tion, by appointing delegates to meet at this lace on Saturday, the 27th day of this month July) to consult with regard to the best means of accomplishing this very desirable object."

It is cheering to know that everybody s not so much depressed by the politica gloom as to give up all undertakings which look to the agricultural improvement o sum from two sources only, and we are not the country, and we hope that not only wil the counties of this State berdering on th Virginia line, in that section, give a warn response to this appeal, but that the exam ele of the public-spirited people of Dan rapid progress and possibly succeed in our ville will spread to other pertions of this State and Virginia. Much good can be fully invite such persons in our city or our present weakness more than ever do we need united efforts to aid the material ad of any proper orphans, with good moral vancement of the country and the welfare of individuals.

Parties in the South. Senator Wilson, in his recent campaign in the South, attempted to appeal to the We hope our citizens will not read over prejudices and feelings of one of the noble parties which divided the country previous welfare. The opportunity offered us by people that the Sherman bill was a finality, | -Miss Augusta J. Evans, of Mobile, the of the delivery of the thirteen thousand

So far as North Carolina is concerned, we are glad to say that parties died out in 1861, and since that time, in no one election, has the former party affiliations been the test of success. In the Gubernatorial contest of 1862, both the candidates, Colonels VANCE and Johnston, were Whigs; in the next, Mr. HOLDEN, who had been a Democrat, received hardly sufficient votes to perceive ments are necessarily lengthy, but still so the fact of his candidacy. Immediately well connected as to be easily and perfectly after the war, Governor WORTH, former Whig, defeated Governor Holden, former Democrat, and at the last election both candidates were old Whigs.

pointees of the Governor.

We refer to these facts merely to show that party organizations were entirely broken up, and the party at that time in complete control of the State has not, since the expiration of Governor CLARK's term, in 1862, had one of its members as Chief Executive officer of the State, nor, indeed. politician of either party dreamed of re- 16th instant, on the steamer Champion .viving old and obsolete issues, but have Mrs. Davis stopped at the Mills House, men of both the old parties, to forget, in for Savannah on the steamer City Point. former differences of opinion.

Yet, with all these facts, we regret, even home, and her friends in the South. in isolated cases, to see that men are justif ing their abandonment of Southern f iends and associates and seeking refuge formerly Whigs. Men, in taking this jump, should be careful to "look before they leap," for they might light in the arms of mies, and leave the association of some of their warmest and ablest friends. Among we find the following prominent Demoerats: Secretary Stanton, the Cannot of the Cabinet ; HANIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine ; HALE, of New Hampshire; BUTLER and BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts (the latter the only Democratic Governor that State ever had); DIX, SICKLES and COCHRAN, of New York; CAMERON and KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; TRUMBULL and LOGAN, of Illinois; THOMAS, of Maryland, and DRAKE, of Missouri; and we might go on multiplying ex. press reporter. amples without number.

And to show that old party lines are broken up at the North, although the dent FILLMORE and Mr. SEWARD are the James Brooks, the foremost champion of Moody, and started off with it, aiming for the New York (Whig) press, is now the Petersburg. He succeeded in getting as Democratic leader in Congress. So, too, are all the other members of President now in jail in Northampton county, N. C., Johnson's Cabinet, except Stanton, lead- waiting trial. ing Whigs of former times. Doolfr-TLE, the Conservative or Democratic leader of the Senate, and Cowan, of with him in the last Congress, were Robinson, member of the U.S. House of leading Whigs and subsequently Republi-Representatives from New York, for a copy cans, but refused to follow into the Radical of the Congressional Globe, of July 16th. ranks, and are now called Democrats.

The same distinction will hold good, ex-

cept as to name, in this State. There may be no name for the party opposing the Radicals, but gentlemen who go into the ranks of the latter, to find a "local habita tion and a name," will discover that most of their former friends, and almost all of the respectable white voters of the State will have a party with honorable principles whether it has a name or not. Among the old Whigs as GRAHAM, VANCE, DAVIS, GIL-MER, OUTLAW, WADDELL and others, and PERSON, CLINGMAN, HOWARD, STRANGE, HALL and others, who, though they may never spire to position, and possibly may never gain be eligible, still they will lend the aid which takes the Constitution of the counry as its guide and platform.

he Examiner well remarks:

"During that civil war, which welded together outhern eien of all parties, what would a Virginia the part highave said to a Radical had he shouted to He said im from the enemy's line: "Desert that hungry, the over and 'co-operate' with us. It is to your cres to do so We allow desterters a hunred deliars, give them full pay, give them abun-ant rations, and a forlough." Quit your post, esert your section, and you will have a good time What answer, think you, the ragged onfederate Whig would have given to this hon It would have been "short, are, and decisive " It would have reached the ospitable Radical in the chape of a memo ball, ereing the very centre of his bue-covered and all filled storagely. It would have knocked hum if the Tankee by serveries, and sent him howling

as been reduced by the Badicals, would not deraing to that partypow be as infamous as during bewar? Crushel, opposed and outraged, does not irginia med the serv ces of her sons as much as necessary for their prisoners. hen without disanction of party, they en lured ung r, and cold, and danger, and death in a honorms to defend her honor. For although e soldiers who defeated us have "hung up their cruis d rms," and look with the compassion ry and relentless hate. No day or hour passes, hat the deprayed leaders of this party do not outrage and insult every honorable feeling and

And yet when NEMESES, slow but certain, in er vengeance overtakes this party, and the "mills f the Gods" crush it to powder, will posterity elieve that when it was most brutal, inhuman and lawless, there were Virginians who had warmsympathized with the Confederacy, who threw hemselves into the arms of such a party, will it not appear incredible that when we were pinned of Common Schools. Throughout the the old Whig party, but to weaken the erected by that party, there were Virginians who of a committee for the purpose of inquiraffiliated with its basest agents for the avowed

The Parthenian or Young Ladies' Maga- no perceptible effect upon the House, and

and expression.

Mecklenburg Female College, Charlotte, North Carolina.

We learn that the Annual Commenceplace as follows

Sunday, July 28th.—Commencement Sermon by the Rev. B. Craven, D. D., President of Trinity College.

ng exercises-Literary and Musical. The Addresses will be delivered by Maj. C. Dowd, of Charlotte, and Dr. CRAVEN.

attend this Commencement. Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

We see by the Charleston papers that with the insignificant attempts of Governor | the wife of our distinguished ex-Confeder-HOLDEN, had an aspirant. Nor has any ate chieftain arrived in that city on the ing : endeavored, by a cordial support of gentle- and in the afternoon of the same day left the attempt to build up their former pros. No other destination than that of Savanperity and maintain their self-respect, all tak is mentioned. We presume, however, i-fie i that in no instance were its prisoners treatthat Mrs. Davis intends visiting her former

The Fayetteville News of the 16th inst., wis contains a full report of a speech delivered tion. In the editorial notice of this speech

ndifference regarding the imperative duty of republic address upon this important matter. 'In compliance with the request of the Comnittee. Mr. Robinson spoke before a large crowd, for about an hour, giving great satisfaction, and ers will appreciate the sound judgment and justice of his views as embraced in this address. The speech was reported for the News by a regular

At His Old Tricks.

The young man Womble who was sent to the penitentiary from this city for steal- er American or foreign bottoms: his old tricks. Last week, in the vicinity far as Reams' Station, where he was apprehended and the horse recovered. He is

There was much sympathy expressed

Sir Stephen Love Hammick, the oldest medical man and the oldest baronet in England, has lately died at the age of

From the National Intelligencer. lavestigations...Important Disclosure,

The House of Representatives the other day appointed a committee to inquire into the treatment of Union prisoners by the so-called Confederate authorities. On Saturday Mr. Mungen moved to instruct the same committee to extend their inquiries so as to include a similar investigation on the other side. In the discussion of this proposition (which, by the way, was rejecthonored members of this party will be such ed) Mr. Eldridge made the surprising statement, that in a conversation which he had had with General Ould, who had charge of the exchange of prisoners on the part of such Democrats as Bragg, Manly, Clark, the Confederate Government, he had been sideration. For, very clearly, if the coninformed that an offer was made by General Ould to the Union officers having the matter in charge, that he would give them 20,000 Union prisoners, sick and wounded making up the number of deficient with of their influence and give the moral weight able-bodied men,) without any equivalent, of their ability and character to that party as the Confederate Government was unable to feed and take care of them properly, and that the offer was refused. It is probable that the important fact thus set forth In regard to the attempt of the Radicals would have been disputed by the partisan o win to their party the Whigs of Virginia, press if it had not been verified on the spot by General Butler himself, who was in charge of the exchange of prisoners on the part of the United States at the time.

"All the correspondence on the subject had been laid before Congress in January, 1865. In the fall of 1864, after the exchange of prisoners had been stopped, a proposi Out your post, tion was made by the rebels to give up the sick prisoners held by them at Savannah and Millen, Georgia. As soon as transportation could be got the proposition was accented, and six steamboats were sent to Savannah, and took off over seven thousand There had been some unavoidable delay in it, consequent on the operations of the army. And the offer had been made

up, "without equivalent," 20,000 Federal troops, for the reason that their captors could not properly provide for them, and brave men upon our sufferings and poverty, that this offer was not accepted at the time, but a proposition instead was submitted which would necessarily have caused indefinite delay, is here equivocally admitted by General Butler; he distinctly admitting, as we understand the Chronicle's report, that upon receiving the offer he proposed "to the rebels to let them send cotton to New York, sell it through their own agents, and with the proceeds procure what was necessary for their prisoners." Now, it would seem that these astonishing disclosto the earth by the bayonets of a military law, ures would render superfluous the raising ing as to where lay the fault for the "starying condition" of Federal prisoners in Southern Andersonville! But it produced

we suppose the committee will peg away in We have received the July number of the further solution of the vexed problem. A grave point, however, the committee may very fittingly investigate. General This "unavoidable delay" is all that appears to account for the failure, even if the fare on the floor of the House. Let it be

Tribune of yesterday, after denying the ceded that they were of value, and that, at allegation of Mr. Wood, of New York, says the time of the sale in 1862, less than two that its editor had charged that cruelties dollars of the notes would buy one dollar ment in this Institution, of which the Rev. had been perpetrated upon rebel prisoners, of gold. But it is contended that although A. G. Stacy, A. M., is President, will take and quoting extensively from the report of of value they were illegal. In what sense a committee of the Confederate Congress were they so? In no case can the thing alleging such cruelties, remarks as follows:

Monday, July 29th. - Forenoon and eyen. are professedly based on sworn testimony, thus far received no specific contradiction. materially softened by counter-testimony, The next Session will commence Octo- and we are anxious that such testimony We acknowledge with pleasure the re- four winds of heaven. We ask Congress, ceipt of an invitation from the President to since it has too tardily resolved to investido this, and, on motion of General Washburne, of Wisconsin, adopts the follow-

> United States has inh manly treated its prisonlence has been produced to show that such allehe lov-1 people of the United States are well sat-

resolution which implies oth r than the most into the country, does not attach to those Speech of Capt. Benjamin Robinson in- kind, tend r, and humane treatment of its prisonors, unless such resolution is accompanied by a

General Washburne we have esteemed patch, before a large crowd of our citizens on saturday afternoon, July 13th, at 41 o'clock, under committee of their own choosing—and the the Court." the Market House. Believing the matter of Regis- impartial world will be likely to agree tration to be of the greatest importance, and with them. Suppose a European historifearing that many of our people were falling into an writing the history of our great strugg stering, a committee of gentlemen of Fayetteville waited on Mr. Robinson, inviting him to deliver a before him, and only General Washburne's before him, and only General Washburne's preamble and resolve to weigh against it, can there be any doubt as to his conclu-

name, Democrat, is retained by one, we have only to refer to the fact that Presi- just been pardoned out by our extra mer- lottle penticularly from this city to stead only to refer to the fact that Presi- just been pardoned out by our extra mer- lottle penticularly from this city to stead only to refer to the fact that Presi- just been pardoned out by our extra mer- lottle penticularly from this city to stead on the penticularly from th 

Export Trade.

Specie exported.....

Pardon for Recreants. Then, as now they are willing to "Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, That thrift may follow fawning." Newbern Journal of Commerce.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. Opinion by Judge Reade.

We published, a few days since, the opin- trading with the enemy was. ion of Chief Justice Pearson in the case of Phillips vs. Hooker, involving the validity Honor, Judge Reade, in the same case, the learning in the premises:

PHILLIPS 'vs. HOOKER.

READE J .- I propose to consider only so much of the case as involves the question whether Confederate Treasury notes, which were paid for the land, were an illegal consideration was illegal the contract will not be enforced in this Court. I shall treat it as a dry legal question.

A contract is not void merely because it ends to promote illegal or immoral purposes-Hilliard on Sales, 376; Armstrong that said notes were of no value, but to fused with the smoke and dust of the "Exvs. Toler, 11 Wheat 258; Story's Conflict of Laws, 258.

knows, at the time of making it, that the vendee intends it for an immoral or illegal purpose. — Armfield vs. Tute, 7 Ired. 259. A sale of goods is not void although the seller knows that they are wanted for an llegal purpose, unless he has a part in the illegal purpose-Hodgeon vs. Temple, 5 Tarent 181. In which case Mansfield, C. J. "The merely selling goods know ing the buyer will make an illegal use of them, is not sufficient to deprive the ven-Dater vs. Earl 3 Gray Massachusetts Reports 482, the Coart says : "If the illegal the contract and forms the motive or inducement in the mind of the vendor or condition to which Virgicia to the rebels to let them send cotton to actually used to carry out the contemplated New York, sell it through their own agents, design; but bare knowledge on the part of and with the proceeds procure what was the vendor that the vendee intends to put lion. the goods or money to an illegal use, will The fact that the offer was made to give not vitiate the sale or loan, and deprive of a case decided in Tennessee, in which the vendor of all remedy for the purchase

> Where goods are bought from an enemy, that we have not the case at large. even in his own territory, by a citizen of the United States, the sale is valid, and the price may be recovered, although the act might be a misdemeanor and the property Doubtless there is some better reason than liable as a prize-Coolidge vs. Inglee, 13 Mas- that. It were an encouragement to rebels | wading out, shook the dust of that Railroad sachusetts Reports, 26. Authorities are and to rebellion to exonerate them from a off our feet. abundant to the same effect.

> moral or illegal in its surroundings or con- by this consideration, it would hold them your attention particularly to the donation nections. And yet it is equally certain that to a more rigid performance of all their from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky to wid a contract is void when the consideration undertakings. As a court, we neither fa- ows and orphans in North Carolina. is illegal or immoral. What, then, is the vor nor oppress rebels, but hold the scales The Grand Body has elected Rev. criterion? Probably the following cases of justice even. But we forbear further Paul Repiton, Grand Master; C. Lee Parwill show the dividing line : Goods were comment, lest we do our sister Court insold to a man who intended to smuggle justice. them and defraud the Revenue, and the vender knew of the design; it was held that the contract was valid, and the vender could recover the price; Holmon vs. Johnson, Cowper, 231. But goods were sold to defraud the Revenue, and the vender not only knew of the purpose but put them up in a particular manner so as to enable it to Briggs vs. Lawrence, 3 Term Reports 454. Now what is the difference between the two cases? None!—except that in the latter case it was a part of the arrangement and entered into the intent of the parties that the thing should be done. All these authorities show that the intent of the parties to accomplish the illegal thing is neaid the Rebellion, the fact that it did it, (if it did,) by giving currency to the notes, does not vitiate it.

It is not pretended that the Confederate In relation to this subject the New York | Treasury notes were of no value. It is conused as a consideration, of itself and inde-These inculpations, we have seen, were pendent of the intention of the parties, inpublicly made, more than two years ago, validate the contract if the thing be of valin the report of a joint committee. They ue; unless, perhaps, by express Statute.-There is nothing which may not be turned in good part quoted therein, and they have to mischief in its use, as poisons, deadly we ipons and the like; but still they are suf-We trust that they can be refuted or very ficient considerations to support contracts, unless it be the intent of the sale to do mischief. The case of Randon vs. Toby, 11 shall be taken before those able to give it Howard U. S. Reports 493, is very strong shall be mainly dead or scattered to the in point. In that case Africans had been imported and sold as slaves, which is forbidden by law. The vender brought suit gate the treatment of our men while pris. for the price of one which he had sold; and oners, to make the inquiry general and thor- the defense was that the consideration was ough-to demonstrate our readiness to face | illegal. The court says: "The plea that the the whole truth. Yet the House refuses to notes were given for African negroes imported into Texas after 1833 is unavailable. On the argument here, it was endeavored to be supported on the ground that the notes were void, because the introduction made by persons in sympathy with the late re- of African negroes into Texas was contrary

If these notes had been given on a con tract to do a thing forbidden by law, undoubtedly they would be void. Neither of ed oth rwise than with kindness and humanity; original contract, nor was their contract made in defiance of law. The crime com-Resolved, That this House will entertain no mitted by those who introduced the negroes who may afterwards purchase them. As respects the defendant, therefore, he has received the full consideration of his notes.' And then follows this strong language by wise and able man, but this perform- the court: "If the defendant should be by our cotemporary of the Dispatch, in that ance is not among those on which that sued for his tailor's bill, and come into lace on Saturday last, before a large num- judgment is founded. There is not a sym- court with the clothes made for him on his ber of citizens on the subject of registra- pathizer with "The Lost Cause" on earth back, and plead that he was not bound to who will not triumphantly read and cite pay for them because the importer had it as evidence that the Republicans dare smuggled the cloth, he would present a smuggled the cloth, he would present a same parallel with the same of equal merits and parallel with the \$25,000 worth of diamonds. She was or-"We publish elsewhere, in full, that able speech the treatment of prisoners by each party present; but he would not be likely to have the most honored leaders of the Radicals of Capt Eenj Robinson, of the Wilmington Dis-So, in the case before us, it is conceded

> notes, just as it was illegal to import the lipas. negroes; but the illegality is in the issuing in the one case, and in the importing in the Rio Grande with 15,000 men, as an army of cases only, and in these sulphuret of lines. other, and does not attach to those who afterwards use the thing issued or imported. It was insisted, in the argument before us, that the value of the Treasury notes The following figures are of general in- depended upon their circulation, and that terest, as showing the total amount of ex- the parties, by using them in their contract, ports from New Orleans during the second aided in their circulation; so, in the case Treasury notes, and not in their use after ception,

tainly. The goods were not illegal, but the Sultan had entered Buckingham Palace.

portant question has come before us for commodation of his Ottoman majesty, and of contracts founded on Confederate cur- consideration. It has been well argued and will be occupied by him during his stay in rency. We give to-day the opinion of his patiently considered. We are not without London. important aid in determining the question. which, it will be perceived, is devoted to It was well considered by the Convention of 1865, and by the Legislatures which have since assembled. The Convention was prompt to declare that the rebellion, and everything 11 aid of it, was illegal. And it declared voice all contracts which were in aid of it; but it did not declare void all contracts, the consideration of which were Confederate Treasury notes; on the contrary, it planly declared such contracts Wilmington and Weldon Railroad on our valid; that all contracts made during the way to attend the Grand Lodge Indepenwar shall be deemed to be payable in money of the value of said notes; and directed the Legislature to prepare a scale to show, not Goldsboro'. At first we were a little conshow what their value really was. And the press Train," as we came round the curve Legislature did prepare such a scale. Now, A contract for the sale of a house and lot if the defense set up in this case be good, is not vitiated by the fact that the vendor then the Convention and Legislatures ought | Creek, but when we recovered and looked to have made short work of it, and declared out at passing objects, we found nothing that all contracts should be deemed to be but what appeared to be a palisade of pine payable in Confederate Treasury notes; and that such notes were illegal as a consideration to support a contract, and, there- after catching a few short breaths, the enfore, that all such contracts were void. I gine struck the switch at North East and do not consider the question whether the cleared the Bridge at one leap, we dis-Convention or the Legislatures had the power to validate or invalidate contracts, but their actions are cited to show that those bodies regarded these notes as valu- jolting) that she took a straight line through dor of his just right of payment." In able, and considerations to support con- the woods across the curves up to Rocky tracts. We thus have the concurrent opinions of the Judiciary, the Convention and use to be made of the goods enters into the Legislature of the State, and an uninterrupted train of decisions both in England | rived at Bargaw, to the effect that he had and the United States on kindred subjects, to meet Miss Ann A Messic in New York lender to the sale or loan, then he cannot that Confederate Treasury notes are not recover, provided the goods or money are illegal considerations in contracts between citizens, unless it was the intent of the par- half, we don't remember which. We "fell ties to the contract thereby to aid the rebel- back in good order" into the cars, feeling

Our attention was called to an abstract Confederate Treasury notes were held to be an illegal consideration. We regret Goldsboro. We fully expected the engine seems to have been decided upon the and clear the town in an instant, but to our ground that it was the money of rebels.-Suppose it had been the coin of rebels.performance of their contracts, because of It will be seen, therefore, that a contract | their participation in so great a mischief. is not void because there is something im- If the Judiciary could be influenced at all

Who is Responsible for Andersonville. the question: "Who is responsible for An- J. B. Webb, Kinston, Grand Conductor: F dersonville?" and proposes that Shanks's H. Willis, Beaufort, Grand Guardian. a man who intended to smuggle them and committee in the House shall investigate whether the Government at Richmond was | with the anniversary of Neuse Lodge, takes implicated. It would be well to pursue the place to-morrow. investigation still farther, and ascertain be done; it was held that the contract was whether the present Secretary of War is void, and the price could not be recovered; not chiefly responsible for the long incarceration and the attendant horrors of sickness, starvation, and death of thousands of Federal prisoners at the South, whom the rebel authorities would gladly have exchanged, except that the Secretary of War would not exchange well men for sick and disabled ones. The negro question was made a pretext for the stoppage of exchange, but | O. O. F., came off to-day, the orater being General Butler, while commissioner of ex- your fellow-townsman, Rev. A. Paul Repi change of prisoners, repeatedly averred that he could effect exchanges, man for man, down to the last man, even including negroes, if permitted to do so by the Secretary of War. We had a surplus of rebel prisoners at the North, while our poor fellows were languishing, dying by scores and hundreds at Andersonville and elsewhere in the South. Both the rebel and the Union commissioners of exchange were pleading to be allowed to make the exchanges, by which the lives of thousands of Union soldiers, who died in Southern prisons might have been saved, but the "Carnot" of the War Department was inexorable. Andersonville was the consequence. It would be well for Shanks' committee to make a thorough examination of General Butler and General Mulford and Colonel Ould upon this subject. They can, if they will, throw much light upon it, and perhaps it may be

The Death of Maximilian \_ More Interesting

found that the awful responsibility of An-

dersonville was more in Washington than

in Richmond.

GALVESTON, July 15 .- We have the fol- sis of the address, but from the manner in lowing additional particulars of the execu- which the speaker handled the subject, it tion of Maximilian: When leaving the was evident that he thoroughly understood convent Maximilian exclaimed, "What the principles which he there enunciated beautiful clear heavens, it is such as I de- and that his heart was wrapped in the sired for the hour of death."

The officer in charge of the firing party honors and credit upon the Order. begged Maximilian's forgiveness, saying he We have frequently listened to the Rev disapproved the act, but he was a soldier and erend speaker, but this effort of his far exmust obey orders. Maximilian replied :- | celled any that we have ever before heard "Child, a soldier must always comply with him make. the parties had anything to do with the his orders. I thank you with all my heart for your kind sentiment, but exact that you comply with the orders given you."

> streets just before the execution, carrying brethren and invited guests. Full justice a new born babe. Juarez refused to deliv- was done to the viands thus temptingly set er Maximilian's body, and says it is a sub- forth. ject of treaty. Great antipathy exists to- At 3 P. M. we started on our downward wards Americans because they asked Maxi- trip and reached here safely on schedule,

Princess Salm-Salm devised the escape of | ing the accommodation train. dered to leave Oueretaro with all her at-

A fight will probably take place between in upwards of six hundred cases of itch. Cortina and Beriozabal, who are old enemies. Both are recruiting. The cause of completely cured after a single friction. In that it was illegal to issue the Treasury the dispute is the governership of Tamau- several after two, and in a very few in

observation. The United States govern-Maximilian

Reception of the Sultan in England.

London, July 12.—His Majesty, Abdul periments instituted in the military hos quarter of 1867, ending June 30th. The just quoted, the value of the importation of Aziz, the Sultan of Turkey, who left Paris pital and garrison at Antwerp, on the statement includes both the foreign and negroes depended upon their sale, and the yesterday, after a pleasant voyage across infection of the clothing, believes that the domestic merchandize carried away in eith- transaction betwen the parties aided their the Channel, landed to-day on the shores process is quite unnecessary. Even if some sale, and, in that way encouraged importa- of England. He was received by His Roy- of the germs of the itch insect should adillegality consisted in their importation Sovereign of Egypt, and was by them esand not in their use after importation; so corted to the city of London, where he met rated. leading Democrats of New York, while Hon. of Weldon, he stole a horse from Mr. Total exports of merchandize.......... \$25,374,273 the illegality consisted in the issuing of the with an unusually brilliant and imposing re-

they were issued. If balls, which had been The London and Dover railroad station, shot in battle, had been found and sold, in which he alighted, was richly and approit might as well be said that the conside- priately decorated, and the streets through We have heard that an effort is being ration was illegal, because they had been which he was to pass were covered with made to secure the pardon of certain prom- made for, and used in, the rebellion. - flags and streamers, and spanned by triuminent and notorious native radicals of the In Coolidge vs. Inglee, supra, the case was phal arches and festoons of flowers. The for him during his trial here on account of State of North Carolina. We suggest that that in the war of 1812, a citizen of the entire route of the procession, from the his youth and the fact that he had been in there be added to the list the names of United States bought goods of the enemy railway depot to Buckingham Palace, was the army, but his conduct now shows that every deserter from the Confederate army contrary to law, and brought them to the guarded on both sides by unbroken lines Pennsylvania, who divided that honor it was misplaced, and that it would be bet- and such others as shall swear they are United States and sold them, and, when of troops. Behind these, vast multitudes ter to let the law take its course. He will ready to betray, or forsake, any cause at he sued the purchaser for the price, he set of spectators were packed in solid masses the scene of his operations from Virginia to Northampton.—Petersburg Index.

The well Shakspeare understood the types of representative men in his day!—

The second to let the law take its course. He will not better his fortune much by changing the bidding power and to vote at the companied to he seed the purchaser for the purchaser f the contrary. It is absurd to suppose that the goods in that case, or the Treasury notes in this, were illegal. Were not the goods precisely the same as if they had

been bought of a friendly power? Cer- chiefs and banners did not cease until the This royal residence has been placed in a This is the first time that this very im- state of complete preparation for the av-

> [SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE JOURNAL.] Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Inde pendent Order of Odd Fellows, in North Carolina, at Goldsboro'.

Goldsboro, N. C., July 17th, 1867. Messrs. Editors :- After the usual amount of bell-ringing, whistling, "all aboard," &c., we whirled out of the depot of the deut Order of Odd Fellows in session at out of the City and shot across Smith's trees, so rapid was our flight; and when, covered we were going at a pretty good speed. I am satisfied (merely from the Point, and am confirmed in this opinion by a remark of the engineer when we arin thirty half hours, or thirty hours and a satisfied that that engineer was anxious to see his sweetheart.

In an inexpressibly short time we dashed over Neuse river and arrived in front of would jump over the large passenger shed surprise she made a grand scream and subsided, quietly going under and stopping. We hastily stepped out into a mudhole and

The Grand Lodge was in full blast. We will send a report of the late G. M., which contains much matter of interest, and call

ker, of Wilson, Deputy Grand Master; L. D. Pender, Tarboro', Grand Warden: J. W. Gulick, Goldsboro', Grand Secretary; Juo. Sloan, Greensboro', Grand Treasurer; O. The New York Tribune innocently asks W. Telfair, Washington, Grand Marshal The procession in regalia in connection

EXTRA LOCAL,

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.] Odd Fellows' Celebration at Goldsboro' Goldsboro', July 18th, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:-As stated in the hun ried note to you on yesterday, the celebration of the anniversary of Neuse Lodge, I. ton, who had been invited by the members of the above Lodge to address them on the

Want of time must plead as an excuse for merely an outline of the "doings" of the Meeting at their room, the members of Neuse Lodge, together with the repre sentatives to the Grand Lodge and visiting brethren, formed into procession and marched thence to the Baptist Church where the address was to be delivered. Af ter some excellent singing by the choir, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Hardwick, the speaker arose, and in an oration of about one hour's length, had the respectful attention of quite a large audience. The speaker commenced with the formation of the Order of Odd Fellowship, both in Europe and this country, and then proceeded to review its rise and progress to the present day, and showing the benefits derived, not only by the members but by the world at large, proving conclusively that the Order tended to elevate the human family, and

was, as it were, a handmaid to religion. It would be a work of supererogation on my part to endeavor to give even a synop cause of Odd Fellowship. Some excellent All three were dressed with scrupulous advice was given to the brethren, which, if only followed, would reflect the highest

After the ceremonies were concluded at the Church, the procession moved through several of the streets, and then proceeded Maximilian gave Miramon the centre as to the hotel kept by the Messrs. Privett (we believe,) where, under the "shady Mejia's wife ran distractedly through the trees," a sumptuous dinner awaited the

following the "track" this time, this be-

EXTRA LOCAL Petroleum Oil for the Cure of Itch

Dr. Decaisne, of Belgium, reports ha ing used successfully the oil of petroleun the great majority of cases, the disease was stances were three or four applications re-Cortina has been ordered to occupy the quired. The method failed in two or three was necessary to effect a cure. It is not ment is hated because of interference about necessary, as some military surgeons have thought, to rub in the oil with coarse towel and brushes, but, on the contrary, the softest brushes should be used to spread the oil on the skin. Dr. Decaisne, from ex-

> Differences in the Shape of Feet, The New York Hide and Leather Journ notices a few of the differences in the shape of the pedal extremities of people in vari ous sections of the country. Shoes made for one locality are not adapted for ail. For instance, a broad shoe, wide in the shank, is best adapted to the Eastern trade, a narrow sole meeting with but little favor Rhode Island, though the smallest State 11 the Union, can boast of having some of the biggest feet that ever trod sole-leather. The Middle States require slimer shoes and higher in the instep than in the East. The instep grows higher as we progress southward, commencing with Virginia, and the